NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS OF THE REBELLION-THE SECEDING DEPUTIES-FIGHTING AT

VALENCIA. MADRID, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869. The troops of the garrison of Madrid were reviewed to-day by Gen. Prim. Government officials declare that the rebellion is dying out, but the Republicans contradict them, and maintain that it is increasing. The interruption of communication renders it difficult to obtain information from the Provinces; but there is no doubt that the insurrection extends throughout the country. The Cortes has appointed a committee to inquire into the conduct of Deputies who are supposed to be with the insurgents and to report what action shall be taken in their cases. The insurgents who were defeated with such heavy loss at Saragossa were under the leadership of Salvoychea and Franton. Martial law has been proclaimed at Malaga. Many families have fled to Tangier. Valencia still resists the Government arms, but there is reason to believe that its capitulation is immi-

THE FIGHT NEAR VALENCIA-250 KILLED. The railread in the vicinity of Valencia has been destroyed. A fight took place near the spot, in which 250 men were killed and wounded on both sides. THE GOVERNMENT FORCES AT VALENCIA WAIT-ING RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

The Government troops are intrenched at Valencia, and await reënforcements before making a final attack on the insurgents. A frigate is anchored off the city, and will assist the troops in the assault. A UNION BETWEEN PRIM AND CASTELLAR

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869. The Times this morning has an editorial on Spanish ffairs. The writer says he has but little sympathy for and less faith in Spanish republicanism. The failure of the present Government is owing to an unnecessary prolongation of the Provisional Government, and the attempt to close it up when it has become impossible to do so. There is now no King forthcoming, and it is better to leave matters as they are. A Regency is the only possible scheme. When it is understood that dangerous questions lie dormant, a change in the government will be indefinitely adjourned. Some steps may now be made toward a conciliation of the two parties. Castellar, Figueras, and others are not formidable as adversaries, and may be useful as friends. They are avowed Republicans, but men of order. We might easily regard the Regency as a half-way-house, less objectionable than a Monarchy, and less dangerous than a Republie. Prim leans this way, and between him and Castellar a union is possible. A government in which Castellar would represent freedom, and Prim order and authority, might offer sufficient guarantees of its honest views and tendencies to satisfy all reasonable

> FRANCE. DISORDER THREATENED.

Paris, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869. The Journal Officiel has the following news: Several public reunions have been announced to take place nere, and disorders are threatened. The Government, however, will enforce the law authorizing the suppression of all public meetings of a character calculated to disturb public order. It is now said that the story of the finding of the body of Mr. Kinck in

Alsace is false. THE RIGHT OF MEETING. The Patrie denies that the Government intends to suspend the right of reunion, and adds: The Government simply desires to give warning that it will act with energy should the public meetings degenerate

into provocations of insurrection. DEATH OF SAINTE-BEUVE-PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve, the eminent critic Brussels. He will return Thursday. PROPOSOD ABROGATION OF THE COMMERCIAL

TREATIES. Mr. Pouyer-Quertier, Deputy to the Corps Legislatif, addressed a public meeting at Ronen last night. He advocated the abrogation of the commercial treaties on the ground that they were incompatible with the government of the country by the country.

MAFRICA. DR. LIVINGSTONE-HIS DISCOVERY OF NILE SOURCES.

BOMBAY, Monday, Oct. 11, 1869. Mr. Kirke has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated on the 8th of July, 1868, in which the Doctor informs him that he believes he has discovered the sources of the River Nile at a point situated between ten or twelve degrees South. Dr. Livingstone was in good health at the time of writing to Mr. Kirke. Intelligence of a still later date to hand from Zanzibar states that the trade caravan had arrived there and reported that Livingstone had reached Ujije, on the road to the coast, in safety,

AUSTRALIA. UNITED STATES PROTECTION FOR THE FIJI

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869. Advices have been received from Sydney, New South Wales, to the 9th ult. The U. S. steamer Kearsarge was in port. A grand entertainment was given by the citizens of Sydney in honor of her commander, Capt. James S. Thornton. It was reported that the Fiji Islanders had solicited the United States Government to establish a protectorate.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Paris, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869. The Patricis informed that the Sultan will go to Egypt to preside at the inauguration of the Sucz

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869. Lord Derby's condition is much worse to-day. He

has been insensible for several hours. The Chapter of the Diocese of Exeter will probably reject the nomination of the Rev. Mr. Temple to

HAYTI.

HAYTI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 23—Via HAVANA, Oct.
13.—President Salnave left his army at Aux Cayes and returned to this city. He has appointed a new Cabinet, including Gen. Chevalier as Minister of War. The appointment of the latter it is supposed will satisfy his demands, and prevent the trouble which was anticipated. Presipent Salnave is in bad health. The political condition of the country is very confused; but Salnave seems to retain the confidence of the majority of the people. The Haytien currency continues to depreciate, \$1,100 paper are equal to \$1 in gold.

MARINE DISTRESS. The Norwegian brig Ara, from Liverpool for Galveston, arrived in this harbor on, the 24th ult. in distress. She encountered a burricance in lat. 18, long. 47, and was badly damaged. The English bark Florence Parker from New York for Montevideo, arrived on the 25th ult. from New York for Montevideo, arrived on the 20th un-leaking; had lost foremast and was otherwise damaged in a hurricane in lat. 28, long, 57. Heavy rains have fallen, causing some damage.

PRESIDENT BAEZ NEGOTIATING THE SALE OF SAMANA BAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

St. DOMINGO, Sept. 15.—Fighting is going on in the interior, and encounters with varying results are daily reported. President Baez is negotiating the sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States. Money is very scarce and trade dull.

CURACOA. CURACOA. Sept. 22.—A severe shock of an sarthquake was felt here on the 17th of September. It was the first one ever experienced here, and created

blockade the Port of Maracaibo. Risings against the Federal authority in Coro, on the Galf of Maracaibo and in Barcelona, at the mouth of the Rio Reveré, recently took place, but were speedily quelled by the troops.

SAN JUAN, Sept. 27.—The colony is perfectly ranguil. The health of the island is good.

JAMAICA.

Kingston, Sept. 24, via Havana, Oct. 13.— The Colony is quite healthy. Trade is dull. Logwood is declining, and there is no demand for tunnage.

KINGSTON, Sept. 24, via HAVANA, Oct. 13.—
Advices from Turks Island to the 17th have been received. A severe hurricane visited the Island causing
much damage. Large quantities of salt were destroyed.

CUBA.

THE STEAMER LILIAN-HER PURSUIT AND ESCAPE.

The Mobile Register of the 9th says: The Lone Star yesterday returned, after an unsuccessful pur-suit of the Lilian, and from one of her officers, Mr. M. G. suit of the Lilian, and from one of her officers, Mr. M. G. Marsilliott, of the Revenue service, we have obtained the following particulars: The Lone Star, commanded by Capt. Page, arrived off Cedar Keys on Tuesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, and sighted a smoke to the southward and westward, which was supposed to proceed from the Lilian, when pursuit was immediately instituted. After a long and exciting chase, during which the Lone Star gained upon the Lilian, darkness came on, and under cover of the night, the Lilian succeeded in making her escape. Upon arriving at Cedar Keys the officers of the Lone Star learned that the Lilian, upon observing her smoke and judging that she was an armed vessel, got underweigh in great haste, leaving a part of her war material, consisting of fixed ammunition, knapsacks, canteens, &c., all of which were taken aboard of the Lone Star and brought to this place. The cargo of the Lilian consisted of 161 cases of merchandise, 20 boxes of saddies, 124 cases of clothing, 100 cases of dry goods, 121 boxes of drugs, 14 howitzers in boxes, and various other articles, consigned to Charles W. Fowler, Galveston, Texas. The steamer was owned, as appeared from her license and enrolment, by Henry Steers of New-York, and was commanded by Capt. F. M. Harris.

The Mobile Tribune adds: The Lone Star reports that when the chase was given up that they saw a three-smoke-stack steamer in the chase, which was supposed to be the Spanish steamer Churneo. We are informed on good authority that there were about 500 troops, 22 field-pleces, a large quantity of small arms, fixed ammunition, commissary and quartermasters' stores on board. The troops were under the command of Gens. Guerero and Williams, the latter being an old Confederate officer, having served during a portion of the war as a Colonel of Artillery in Mobile. The men were principally from New-York, and composed of what is known as roughs. Marsilliott, of the Revenue service, we have obtained the

PROOF THAT THE HORNET WAS FITTED OUT IN

THE UNITED STATES. The Boston Advertiser has the following dispatch from Washington: One of the crew of the Hornet has made an affidavit, which is now in possession of our authorities, setting forth that he was enlisted in New-York City; that he received a certain sum of money in advance; that he went on board the Hornet at the time when she was lying off Gay Head, after sailing from Halifax; that the vessel subsequently anchored near New-Bedford, where she received from small vessels and tugs a part of her guns, coal, and ammunition; that later, off Long Island, the Martha Washington and other tugs brought the rest of coal, guns, and men. The affiant states that all these supplies were received on board when but a short distance from the shore. Afterward the captain stated to the crew that the vessel was a Cuban privateer, the Cuban flag was hoisted, and the men pand about \$30 each in coin. There is other evidence to the same effect, i. c., that the Hornet was armed within the jurisdiction of the United States. Information of importance has been received in regard to the purchase of the vessel and the movements of those connected with the affair, both at Philadelphia and Halifax. patch from Washington: One of the crew of the Hornet

LYNCH-LAW IN MARYLAND.

A YOUNG LADY OUTRAGED BY A COLORED MAN -HE IS TAKEN FROM THE CUSTODY OF THE

OFFICERS AND HANGED. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-On Monday last a colored man committed an outrage on a young lady, a school-teacher near Fort Washington, 16 miles from this city, while she was on her way to, and within 200 yards of, the school-house. When found by her friends she was lying on the ground fearing to move lest the assailant should return, and, finding her alive, kill her. The negro was arrested the same day, taken to Piscataway, where he was identified by the lady, and a committal made out against him, and in charge of Constables John Underwood and Anthony Anderson, he was immediately started in a wagon for Marlboro', the county-seat. At and poet, Senator of France, died to-day, aged 65 his request he was taken to his house to bid his wife good-bye. While the wagon was standing in front of his house it was approached by about 20 men, dressed only in their shirts and drawers, one only in a only in their shirts and drawers, one only in a shirt, and with handkerehiefs with pierced eye-holes. After tying Constable Underwood, who had attempted to defend his prisoner and had fired several shots at the lynchers, and removed him from the wagon, they made Deputy-Constable Anderson drive the vehicle to a piece of woods a short distance off, where he, too, was put out and tied. The wagon was then driven by one of the maskers under a large white oak tree, and a noose having how advinged over a harkoutal limb, the prisoner, who peen adjusted over a horizontal limb, the prisoner, who was handcuffed, was made to stand up, but his head not was handcuffed, was made to stand up, but his head not reaching the noose, he was required to get upon the driver's seat, when the noose was put around his neck and the wagon driven from under him, he springing up at the time, apparently with the intention of expediting his death. The rope shpped and the man's feet touched the ground. One of the maskers then jumped upon his shoulders to bear him down, while some of the others swung him to and fro until life was extinct. The party then formed in line, and fired a volley at his body. After swinging for two hours, his body was cut down and a coroner's jury was summoned to hold an inquest upon it, who returned a verdict of "death from hanging by unknown persons."

The corpse was buried on Hatton Hill, on the public road leading from Broad Creek to Piscaaway.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

TWO CARS THROWN OFF THE TRACK-SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—A locomotive and two cars were thrown off the track of the Susquehanna Railroad,

near Harpersville, yesterday. Several passengers were slightly injured. This is the fourth accident on this road

RAILROAD TRAINS DELAYED AT SARATOGA. SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 13 .- Heavy rains have been falling for the last 36 hours, injuring the roads of all kinds. Trains from Whitehall were delayed this morning, and ne trains will go north from here to-night. ACCIDENT ON THE SHORE LINE RAILROAD-

TWO PERSONS INJURED.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 13 .- An accident occurred on the Shore Line Railroad yesterday, which, though of a serious character, fortunately resulted in no loss of life. When the midnight train from Boston neared Clinton, on. rounding a curve, the engineer saw a hand-ear with two rounding a curve, the engineer saw a hand-ear with two men on the track. He endeavored to stop the train, but the distance was too short, and the locomotive struck the hand-ear, from which the men had jumped, and knocked it to one side, but some of the rails with which the car was loaded caught in the driving-wheels of the engine, breaking the wheels and throwing the engine off the track. The locomotive went bounding over the ties for several yards, tearing up the track, and plunged down a four-foot embankment, taking the tender with it. Several of the passenger-cars were also thrown from the track, but fortunately were not upset. As the engine leaped down the bank the were not upset. As the engine leaped down the bank the engineer and fireman jumped from the engine and escaped, the former with slight injuries, and the other, by reason of striking a telegraph pole, with rather severe brutses and sprains. No other persons received injuries.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH. SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Oct. 13 .- Last night the signal tower of the Mine Hill Railroad took fire, burning to death the watchman, Owen Feeney, and his family, consisting of a wife and two children. A sister-in-law of Feeney was also in the tower at the time, but escaped by leaping from a window. The fire originated in the lower part of the tower.

TWO PRISONERS BURNED IN A LOCK-UP. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 13 .- The lock-up in the Village of Charlotte, in this county (Monroe), and warehouse owned by Eaton & Upton, were destroyed by fire this morning. Two sailors named Alexander Fisher of Bath, Me., and Michael McMann of Elyria, Ohio, belonging to the schooner Cascade of Green Bay, who were prisoners in the lock-up, were burned to death.

A YOUNG LADY BURNED AT ALBION, N. Y.

Albion, N. Y., Oct. 13 .- The dwelling of C. F' Foster in this village was destroyed by fire this morn ing, and Jenny Reynolds, a young woman at work in the house, was burned to death. It is supposed the fire was caused by the careless use of kerosene.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. Boston, Oct. 13 .- At a meeting of the American Social Science Association, to-day, a communication was received from the New-York Prison Association, re questing a delegate to be sent to the International Con gress on the subject of Prison Discipline. Mr. F. B. Sanborn VENEZUELA.

CARRACCAS, Sept. 23.—Gen. Monegas is still at Perte Cabelle. The Federal steamers continue to M. Barpard; Secretary, Henry Villard. Also the follow-

ing Board of Directors: Charles F. Adams, jr., J. S. Blatchford, G. G. Hubbard, E. Jarvis, J. D. Philbrick, F. B. Sanborn, E. Washburn, Miss May, Mrs. Daie, Mrs. Parkman.

THE OUTOBER ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA. GOV. GEARY RE-ELECTED BY FOUR THOUSAND

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The Hon. John Corode, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has received dispatches from all but nine counties, and with an estimate on a good basis for the remain der, he thinks Geary's majority will not be far from 4,000.

RETURNS AND REPORTE	
	OR.
Majorities for Geary.	Bucks 1,000
Allegheny 5,000	Cambria 900
Armstrong 500	Carbon 700
Beaver 700	Center 361
Blair 500	Clarion 600
Bradford 3,500	Clearfield 1,400
Butler 400	Clinton 800
Cameron 50	Columbia 2,000
Chester 2,150	Cumberland 900
Crawford 1,400	Elk 600
Dauphin 1,400	Favette 750
Delaware 1,000	Franklin 200
Erie 2,500	Fulton 360
Huntingdon 900	Greene 1,600
Indiana 1,995	Jefferson 45
Lancaster 5,500	Juniata 400
Lawrence 1,800	Lehigh 1,605
Lebannon 1,300	Luzerne 2.300
McKean 150	Lycoming 400
Mercer 580	Mifflin 30
Philadelphia 4,010	Monroe 2,516
Perry 50	Montgomery 1,000
Potter 800	Montour 475
Snyder 450	Northampton 3,450
Somerset 1,100	Northumberland 500
Spsquehanna 1,200	Pike 550
Tioga 3,000	Schuylkill 1,100
Union 584	Snilivan 400
Venango 500	Washington 175
Warren 600	Wayne 516
	Westmoreland1,400
Total43,619	Wyoming 300
Majorities for Packer.	York 2.809
4.1 900	

edford...... 6,800 Apparent majoriy for Geary......3,996.

Total 39,633

THE RESULT IN PHILADELI MIA	
Governor.	
Rept. Dems.	Maj.
Geary 53,195 Packer 49,185	Maj. 4,010
Judge of Supreme Court.	
Williams 63,369 Pershing 48,968	4,441
City Treasurer.	
Marcer 53.007 Patterson 48,983	4,024
Commissioner.	
Locke 52,842 Core 49,071	3,771
Recorder of Deeds.	
Houseman 52,365 Brenner 49,401	2,964
Prothonotary.	
Hopkins 52,988 Jackson 48,959	4,029
Olerk of Sessions.	
Ashton 53,087 Sellers 48,761	4,326
Coroner.	TEST NO.
Taylor 52,797 Reichard 49,191	3,606
MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.	-

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The following additional returns have been received: Washington County—Democratic majority, 175; Democratic gain, 173. Monroe—Democratic majority, 2,516; Democratic gain, 462. Wayne—Democratic majority, 516; Democratic gain, 60; Berks—Democratic majority, 50; Democratic gain, 60; Berks—Democratic majority, 6,800; Democratic gain, 272. Jefferson—Democratic majority, 45; Democratic gain, 272. Jefferson—Democratic majority, 46; Democratic gain, 272. Jefferson—Democratic majority, 460; Democratic loss, 16. Clinton—Democratic majority, 2,800; Democratic loss, 173. Fulton—Democratic majority, 1,400; Democratic gain, 29. York—Democratic majority, 1,400; Democratic gain, 28. Northampton—Democratic majority, 50; Democratic loss, 278. Mercer—Republican majority, 400; Republican loss, 31. Beaver—Republican majority, 400; Republican loss, 31. Beaver—Republican majority, 400; Republican loss, 273. Alleghany—Republican majority, 5,000; Republican loss, 274. Alleghany—Republican majority, 500; Republican loss, 357. Warren—Republican majority, 500; Republican loss, 308. Union—Republican majority, 500; Republican loss, 309. Perry—Republican majority, 500; Republican loss, 174. Snyder—Republican majority, 500; Republican loss, 174. Snyder—Republican majority, 450; Republican loss, 175. Snyder—Republican majority, 450; Republican loss, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The following addi-

rne County-Democratic majority, 2,300; Demo-County-Republican majority, 5,500; Repub-Can loss, 1,243.
Indiana County—Republican majority, 1,995; Republican loss, 546.

lican loss, 546.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Salt River tickets are abundant, but the Democrats take their defeat cheerfully. The State Senate will stand: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 15. The Republicans concede the defeat of Watt in the 1st Senatorial District. There is no return of Watt in the 1st Senatorial District. of Watt in the 1st Senatorial District. There is no return from the overflowed district in the First Ward, but the returns will not alter the result. The House stands: Republicans, 63: Democrats, 37—a majority on joint ballot of 29. The City Councils will have a Republican majority on joint ballot of 30. All the Republican county officers are elected by from 2,700 to 4,000 majority. The people are auxiously expecting the long-delayed decision in regard to the contested elections of 1868. It is believed that the decision was deferred till after the election for fear of creating disturbance, and that it will be in favor of most of the Republican contestants. The Democratic vote in the Fourth Ward fell 2,000 behind that of last year, showing strong grounds for believing that the allegations of fraud were not ill-founded. There is no data to indicate the majority in the State, but all the papers, except The Age, give it to Geary by from 5,000 to 10,000. The Age claims 5,000 for Packer, but is not confident or enthusiastic.

nthusiastic.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—A special dispatch to The Even PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The following additional re-

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The bloowing additional turns have been received: The Democratic gains Lehigh County are 33; in Beaver, 50; in Mercer, 60; Clearfield, 150. The Republican gains in Butler Countare 30; York, 153; Bucks, 200—in 22 districts, with 14 SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 13.—Col. William N. Morris (Re-

publican) is elected Mayor of this city over George San derson (Democrat). The city was carried by the Demo crats at the last State election by 850 majority.

TEN THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR HAYES-THE LEG-ISLATURE CLOSE AND IN DOUBT-A DISPATCH FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE CEN-TRAL COMMITTEE. , IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13 .- The majority for Hayes vill be over 10,000. The Legislature is close, and in doubt. The city is wild with excitement, and Hayes is speaking to an immense crowd. The Republicans are celebrating their victory with bonfires, fireworks, and a procession. R. D. HARRISON.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13 .- Sixty-eight counties have een heard from. Hayes's loss on last October is 5,500, but his majority will be about 5,000. The Legislature

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.-Full returns from Hamilton County show the vote for Hayes, 19,446; for Pendleton, 20,122; Pendleton's majority, 676. The Fusion ticket elects two Republican and two Democratic Senators, five Republican and five Democratic members of the House, and three Republican and three Democratic county officers. The majority for the Fusion and Legislative ticket over the regular Republican ticket is from 2,000 to 2,500.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Returns from 66 counties indicate a net loss in the Republican vote since October last year of 5,400. If the loss in the remainder of the State is at the same rate, Hayes will be elected by bout 8,000 majority. We believe, however, that the returns to come will make a better showing, increasing his majority to about 10,000. The Legislature is yet in doubt. Late information is, that there will be a tie. Other reports are, that the Republicans on the mixed ticket from this county will have the balance of power. Not all of these can be relied upon to vote for the Fifteenth Amendment. Low. Campbell is elected to the Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 .- John Covode has received a dispatch from the Hon. John Sherman, dated Mansfield, O., in which he says: "Fifty-six countles of Ohio have been heard from with a loss of 6,000 on last year. We have yet got a margin of 11,000, and I think

Hayes is elected by 5,000 majority." A dispatch from R. D. Harrison, Chairman of the Ohio State Central Committee, says: "Hayes is elected by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority. The Legislature is close but I think Republican."

Dut I think Republican."

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCE!

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The complete returns of Hamilton County have not yet been obtained. Pendleton's majority, however, will be about 500, and the whole Democratic ticket in the county has been elected.

IOWA. THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 13 .- Gov. Merrill Republican, is reclected by about 35,000 mojority. The Senate will stand about 42 Republicans to 8 Democrata. The House, 85 Republicans to 15 Democrats.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, reports that the election returns come in slowly, but enough are received to show that the vote of the State is very light, and the Republican majority will be between 25,000 and 30,000. The Legislature will be almost entirely Republican.

WASHINGTON.

MAJOR-GEN. WILLIAM M. BELKNAP OF IOWA AP-POINTED SECRETARY OF WAR-THE HEALTH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT-PREPARING THE ANNUAL REPORTS-THE FREEDMEN'S SAV-

INGS BANK.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869. The President has appointed Major-Gen. William M. Belknap of Iowa Secretary of War. Gen.

Belknap has accepted, and is expected in Washington Gen. Sheridan telegraphed to Gen. Sherman from Chicago to-day, saying that Admiral Farragut was still lying in a very critical condition, but that hopes of his recov

ery were entertained by his physicians. The chiefs of the bureaus of the departments here are busily engaged in the preparation of their annual reports to the several Cabinet officers, to be embedied in their reports to Congress. Some of the Secretaries have also began the text of their reports. Several military commanders have already forwarded their reports of the year's transactions, together with their recommendations for the future in respect to military operations. The absence of so many clerks and heads of bureaus and di-visions, who have gone home to vote, makes it particularly dull yet about the departments. The Internal Revenue Bureau is almost descrited, as Commissioner Delano the Deputy Commissioner, and the Solicitor of the Department are all absent, but will return at once, now that

the elections are over. The property corner of Pennsylvania-ave. and Fifteen and-a-half-st. has been sold to the Freedman's Savings Bank of this city, upon which a large building is to be erected for banking purposes. The deposits now amount

Edwards Pierrepont, Waldo Huschins, James B. Taylor, Postmaster Jones, Roswell Hart, Mr. Richmond, and Major Haggerty are here. A movement is organized Supervisor Dutcher removed, and Taylor and Hutchins are here as the representatives of the opponents of

Secretary Robeson goes to Annapolis to-morrow morning, to inspect the United States steamer Lancaster. Commissioner Delano telegraphs that he will be here

Jefferson Davis's personal friends here expect that he will favor them with a brief visit, on his route from Balti-

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MARYLAND-WHOLE-SALE DESTRUCTION OF ILLICIT DISTILLERIES -THE NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

THE NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

President Grant, Gen. Sherman, Postmaster-General Cresswell, Secretary Cox, and Gen. Horace Capron will leave Washington to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. They will be joined by a committee at the Relay House, which will escort them to Monocacy Junction, where the President and party will be received by a committee, and, under its escort, proceed to Frederick Depot, and thence to the grounds of the Agricultural Society. The visitors will remain in Frederick until Friday morning, and then proceed in carriages to visit the battle-fields of South Mountain and Antietam, returning here the same evening.

South Mountain and Antictam, returning here the same evening.

Collector Wilcox and Assessor Furnace of the Vth District of Virginia report to the Department their operations in connection with the suppression of illicit distillation in that State. Seven counties were visited by them in 20 days, and an area of over 2,000 miles traversed; 47 illicit stills, with an aggregate producing capacity of 3,160 gallons per day, were destroyed; 800 gallons of apple brandy were confiscated, and as much more destroyed for lack of transportation. The distilleries were located either in deep mountain ravines, or at the termin of roads seldom traveled by any except the parties engaged in illicit distilling. engaged in illicit distilling.

The Controller of the Currency to-day notified the Na-

tional Banks to forward to him the usual report of their condition at the close of business on Saturday, the 9th of James H. Cunningham (colored) has been appointed Postmaster of Manchester, adjoining Richmond, Va.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869. The President to-day appointed Major-Gen. William M. Belknap Secretary of War. The appointment was made public at noon, and, as a matter of It creates great surprise, and there was manifest disappointment with everyone, except the few army officers around the Executive Mansion and Army Headquarters, who are personally acquainted with the new Secretary The President made known to his Cabinet his intention to offer the position to Belknap on last Friday, and on the same day he ordered Gen. Sherman to write to Mr. Belknap and tell him of his desire that he should accept the War Secretaryship. On receipt of the letter Gen. Belknap returned a letter of acceptance. The selection is said to be due to the friendship of Gen. Sherman, who speaks in the highest terms of the new Secretary. Gen. Sherman says he is a gentleman of ability, thoroughly He prophesies that the country will soon learn that the War Department is in the hands of a most worthy man, a man who is the warm friend of the late beloved Secretary of War, and who is said to be not unlike him in many re spects. He is expected in Washington next week.

WAJOR-GEN. BELKNAP.

Major-Gen. William M. Belknap, the new ecretary of War, is a native of the City of Hudson, N. Y. He is 38 years of age, possesses a fine personal appearance, and a constitution that gives evi-dence of a man who can endure the greatest amount of mental and physical labor without fatigue. His father was Brig.-Gen. Belknap, who, in the war of 1812, entered the army as a volunteer, and was soon promoted from the ranks for good conduct. He was wounded severely at the battle of Fort Erie, and was one of the few officers, created by the exigencies of the war, who was retained in service after peace was declared. After serving a short time at West Point as instructor of infantry tactics, he expressed a desire for active service, and from that time (1819) to the year of his death (1851) he was more constantly on duty than probably any other officer of the Regular Army. For good conduct in the Florida war, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, At the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, he was practically the second in command under Gen. Taylor, and won for himself the character of a gallant soldier by his meri torious conduct. He remained with Gen. Taylor, and was brevetted Brigadier-General for gal lant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista.

The present Secretary of War possesses many of the qualities of his distinguished father. He has the same taste for business and love of discipline. Dependent almost entirely through life upon himself, his father being constantly on the frontiers, with no income save the pay of an officer of the army, young Belknap met his future with cheerfulness, became a protector to his father's famcome that was needed for the support of those toward whom he has throughout his life been singularly devoted. On the death of his father, Gen. Belknap moved from Hudson with his father's family and sought a home in the then very new State of Iowa. With the resolute spirit of a pioneer dependent upon his own exertions for success, he established a home and commenced the practice of law. He was very rapidly gaining the respect of the community in which he lived, and began to be looked up to as a future leader in the enterprises, both financial and political, which affected the interests of his adopted State. It was then, while circumstances were preparing a brilliant future, that the Rebellion broke The firing on Fort Sumter summoned him to the field, and like Grant, Rawlins, and other heroes of the West, he promptly abandoned his civil pursuits. and early in 1861 entered the Army as Major of the 15th Iowa Volunteers. He commanded the regiment in the battle of Shiloh, and for gallantry in that engagement was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and made Provost-Marshal of the Fifteenth Army Corps. He afterward rejoined his regiment as Colonel, and took part in the attack on Vicksburg. After the fall of that stronghold he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and led the Iowa Brigade in the Atlantic campaign. He took part in the battle of the 22d of July, when Gen. McPherson was killed, and was afterward made a full Brigadier General for gailantry in action. He marched to the see with Gen. Sherman, and when the army reached Savanuah he was brevetted Major-General. He commanded a division in the Fifteenth Army Corps in the campaign through the Carolinas, and fought his last fight at Bentonville. When the war ended, he was offered the position of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, but refused, and in 1866. was made Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Iowa District. As Collector of the Revenue he finstituted reforms in his district, on account of which he received the highest commendations of the department. He was selected to deliver the annual address at the last reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, where he acquitted himself very creditably. In his speech he spoke in the most glowing and laudatory terms of the President and Gens.

Sherman, Logan, Howard, and Rawlins. In the wider field of Secretary of War, his eminent abilities and un questioned patriotism will no doubt win for him a distinguished place in history. About a year ago Gen. Belknap passed through this city on his way to Washington, acompanied by a youthful pride, a lady who will add to the graces of the National Capitol.

ANOTHER FRESHET.

THE ALBANY DOCKS AGAIN FLOODED-NO IN-TERRUPTION TO BAILROAD TRAVEL.

ALBANY, Oct. 13 .- Another fearful storm occurred here last night; accompanied with thunder and lightning. Rain fell in torrents, the streets were torn up. and this morning the docks are flooded. The railroads

are reported to be in running order. THE STORM IN MAINE. BANGOR, Oct. 13.—A heavy south-east rain commenced this morning, and has continued all day. At this hour (11 p. m.) it is still raining heavily. An immense quantity of water has fallon.

Augusta, Me., Oct. 13 .- A severe north-east storm commenced here early this morning and still con-tinues. The river is rising slowly.

THE FENIAN SCARE IN CANADA.

GREAT EXCITEMENT — MYSTERY—THE CANA-DIANS CONSIDER THEMSELVES "SOLD." The Montreal Daily News of Oct. 12, has the following concerning the current "Fenian Scare:" At about 4 o'clock yesterday evening the sergeants of variabout 4 o'clock yesterday evening the sergeauts of various volunteer regiments, acting under orders of their officers, began collecting from various points. The occasion of this sudden and alarming action was, and still 1s, veiled in mystery. Of course the first cause assigned for it was the universal bugbear, Fenlanism, and rumors of immense gatherings of desperadoes on the line, ran current and gained ready credence. It soon became known that an order had been issued from Ottawa to prepare to turn out the whole force of the country, and that the work which our volunteers were doing was being pursued with equal vigor by the volunteers all over the country. The following is a copy of the order:

DEPCTY ADJUTANT-GRIBERAL MILITIA, No. 5 MILITARY DISTRICT, MONTREAL, Oct. 10, 1869.

In accordance with orders from Headquarters, Volunteer Militia Corps are to be prepared to turn out for service on short notice.

Each man is immediately to be served out with his own rife and accounterments, which be is to take to his own house with him.

Officers commanding to be very careful as to an accurate register being kept of the number of each rifle and set of accounterments which have accounterments.

conterments, which he is to late to his own house with min.

Officer continuating to be very careful as to an accurate register being kept of the number of each rifle and set of accontements which are served out.

A sotification that the orders have been carried out, and a return of the number of arms issued, is to be forwarded to this office as early as possible.

W. O. Smirn, Lieutenan-Col., D. A. G.,

Com. No. 5 Millitary District.

Reports received this morning from various parts of the country state that the volunteers in the rural districts have turned out as is their want with cheerful alacrity. The different stations along the line of the Grand Trunk are crowded with volunteers, and they all express their readiness to move to the scene of action (wherever it may he) as soon as their country calls for their services. The excitement caused by the calling out of the troops is not as great this morning as would be expected, people generally smiling knowingly and using the word "humbug" with considerable freeness. Various causes tend to show that there is at any rate no immediate danger of any kind—one of the best reasons that strikes us, is the fact that the Prince went off to Ottawa this morning. Had there been anything like danger to his person, as some of the most sensational of our citizens would aver, it is not at all likely that he would undertake a journey along a lonely railroad. The idea that it is a test of our volunteer force is preposterous, but another proof that the case is not at present a particularly pressing one is the fact that at midnight last night Col. Smith went quietly to his home in the country, and that no preparations whatever were made in either the Grand Trunk or the mail steamers for the transporting of men from the city. The latest rumor is in connection with the Hornet affair, but as time slips by every possible cause of disruption between England and every other first-class Power will be hungrily seized upon, printed, and duly bulletined by sensational journalists, until, in

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 13 .- The Convention met at 10 a. m. After prayer, the Committee on Perma. nent Organization reported as follows: Charles M. Muston, Secretary, and one Vice-President and one Assistant Secretary from each State. The Committee recommended that the Convention appoint the following standing Committees, each composed of one member from each State represented: First, the Southern Pacific Railroad: second, Railroads Generally; third, Direct Trade with Europe; fourth, Emigration: fifth, Finance and Banking; sixth, Manufactures and Mining; seventh, Missisaippi Levees Improvements; eighth, Tennessee River Improvements; minth, River Navigation, Canals, and other Improvements; tenth, Agriculture; eleventh, Continuous Water-Line Communication between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Seaboard; twelfth, the Removal of Obstructions to a Cheapand Easy outlet through the Mississippi and Gulf; thirteenth, Imports. On motion of Mr. Hilliard, the subject of protection of labor, and the reduction of taxation, was made an order of business. A resolution was adopted sympathizing with the family of the late ex-President Pierce in their bereavement. Erastus Brooks offered a resolution recognizing the necessity of a tri-weekly line of steamers to the southern and northern ports of Europe, and to memorialize Government to aid the enterprise. An agent of the Mediterrancan and Oriental Navigation Company offered a resolution in favor of the recognition of that Company by the Convention. A resolution denouncing the policy of Secretary Boutwell in selling gold and purchasing bonds, and recommending the negotiation of a loan at three per cent was referred.

Gen. Hiram Waibridge of New-York introduced the following resolution. He desired to put it immediately on its passage, but the rule of reference to a committee was insisted upon, the Chair concurring:

Resolved, That this Convention hearily approves the recent sale of gold in the city of New-York by the General Government, and the thanks of this Convention are bereby tendered to the Fresident of the United such measures as would prevent the extension of the financial crist which was already deraging aid the c ton, Secretary, and one Vice-President and one Assistant Secretary from each State. The Committee recom-

such measures as would prevent the extension of the financial crisis which was already deranging all the channels of trade, and but for such action would have resulted in widespread commercial disaster in every section of our extended country.

Several other resolutions were introduced relating to the Southern Pacific Railway, direct trade, etc., all of which have been acted upon by the Memphis Convention

THE BOY SHOOTING CASE AT BUFFALO-ONE OF THE BOYS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

BUFFALO, Oct. 13 .- William Crawford was on Monday brought before Judge Vanderpool on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon. According to the testimony Crawford and his wife were intoxicated, and a crowd of boys gathered around the house, some of whom fired stones at the windows. Crawford told them to go away, but they would not, and at last he fired upon them with a musket loaded with powder and small shot. One of the boys named McNamara was seriously wounded in the head and knee, and his condition is considered critical. Crawford was committed to await the result. on Monday brought before Judge Vanderpool on a charge

A DISHONEST BAGGAGE-MASTER.

Boston, Oct. 13.-Frank Phinney, baggage master at Saxonville Depot, is under arrest charged with emberzeling the cash receipts from the Boston and Albany Railroad Company for way passenger travel at Saxonville and other way stations. He confesses that with a duplicate key he opened and abstracted the money from the box intrusted in his care for the treas-urer at Boston.

RAPE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 13 .- Capt. George Went worth, whose arrest for rape on the high seas was no ticed a few days since, to-day had a hearing before United States Commissioner Carr, which resulted in fully committing him for trial before the United States District Court in April next. The penalty being death, the offense is not ballable.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Oct. 13. -Arrived ship Golden Rule from Liverpool; she reports, Sept. 17, lat. 43.30, long. 36 fell in with brig Rush from New-York for Malta. She had lost captain, mate and one man in a gale on the 15th, and had also lost her deck load, salls, boat, &c. The second mate of the Golden Rule was put on board the brig to navigate her, and she proceeded on her voyage. She did not leak.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. The October meeting of the Rensselaer Association is postponed until Oct. 27.

.... Jared M. Davis was yesterday sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Manchester, N. H., for robbing the mail. ... Joseph Dunn, a hackman, was killed at Memphis, Tenn., by J. M. Harris, a young lawyer. Dunn was assaulting Harris at the time.

... The total collections of internal revenue at New-Orieans, for September, were \$125,227, a gain of \$70,107 over the corresponding month of 1868.

An old lady named Matthews was run over by a car in 8t. Louis yesterday, and her lower hubs were so frightfully mangied that she died soon after.

The statement of the affairs of the Ne-yada National Bank shows that over \$240,000 in coin and \$120,000 in currency is due to the bank, while its debts are about \$220,000 in gold and currency.

Major-Gen. John S. Lafferty, editor of the Lexington Gazette, has been appointed Superintendent to the Typographical and Stenography Department of Vashington College at Lexington.

The Wyoming Legislature met on Tues-

day. L. D. Marvin of Laramie County, was elected Presi deut of the Council, and John Herrick of Albany County Speaker of the House.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SWITZERLAND.

THE EUROPEAN ARMY OF "HANDWERKSBUR-CHEN"—EFFECT ON WAGES—LA SOCIETH VOUDOISE—A SWISS CO-OPERATIVE GRO-CERY STORE—A BOWL OF SOUP FOR TWO CENTS-EXTENT AND SUCCESS OF THE COM-MON KITCHEN. 1FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1

BERNE, Sept. 26.-There is a kind of Cooperative

store in Switzerland which, without pretending to

be benevolent, is in reality employed very largely as

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

a home by the poor "Handwerksburchen," or jour neymen tradesmen, who are constantly traveling in search of employment. It is estimated that about 3,000,000 of these unfortunate "tramps" are con stantly on the road in Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, a fact which accounts for the low rate of wages, and the long day's work which employers are so successful in obtaining in these countries where fierce organized opposition does not exist. The monopoly of organized employers over non-organized employers has, until very recently, been dictatorial and supreme, and as a consequence the reward of labor has been scarcely sufficient to keep the muscular system in working condition, while the dreary 19 hours of imperiously guarded toil have extinguished intellectual ambition. The great labor agitations which are going on in neighboring countries are rapidly awakening the Swiss working class and causing them to take prompt measures for self-help. Two plans are being pushed with vigor, that of the "Arbeiter Bilduns Vereine," or the societies for relief, counsel, and education, of which I shall treat in a future letter, and this novel -Cooperative Store and Kitchen System, of which the finest specimen I have seen exists at Lausanne, under the judicious management of Mr. J. L. Bovet. It is called the Société Vaudoise. This association was founded more than 10 years ago, but has not obtained much public notice until within the last five years. It has now 1,350 members, many of whom are females. Its capital on shares is only 11,430 francs; but by turning it over many times a year it accomplishes an annual business of nearly 300,000 francs; and although it does not aspire to moneymaking, yet it has cleared within the last five years a sum of 30,000 francs, and is the owner of its own buildings and other property, valued at a little less than 1,000,000 of francs. As a Cooperative Grocery and provision store, it is a well and solidly-founded institution-straightforward in its career, a close reckoner, and a stranger to enthusiasm-partaking, in this respect of the true Swiss character, Although its plan is to apportion semi-annual dividends, and to sell at outside market rates, yet it is in reality dictating those rates, and holding greedy shopkeepers at bay. As an example of this, I would state that its Bakery turns out so large a quantity of the purest of bread that the effect is sensibly felt throughout the town. A year ago the price of bread went down twofifths of a cent, or two centimes on the pound. The Store fell with the rest. Soon, however, an effort was made to reëstablish the price, but not obtaining the consent of the Store, it absolutely failed, and the cost of bread remains two centimes per pound less at this moment, in Lausanne, than in any other town or city on the Lake. Even while I was there a delegation visited this Cooperative Store, for the purpose of getting information before starting a similar establishment at Morgue Attached to this store is also a large hutcher-shop, whose back for last year show a purchase of 189

Attached to this store is also a large hutcher-shop, whose book for last year show a purchase of 189 beeves, 488 calves, and 511 sheep.

I have drawn an outline of this cooperative business in order the more clearly to show the foundation of a greater blessing still—I allude to the common kitchen. Here is no exclusiveness. All are invited, and the tables never groan with luxuries for the rich or degenerate into unpalatable dishes for the poor. Neither does the price get sensitive and swell to double proportions at the sight of a shining hat or a new coat, as is invariably the case in outside shops, hotels, and restaurants. To test this, I requested the gentlemanly manager, M. Bovet, to allow me my own way. Stepping up to the Guichet, or wicket, where are sold the tin and copper checks, and, handing out a frank, I asked for a soup. A sensible-looking woman gave me a piece of pewter about the size of an old-fashioned cent and my change. There are 100 centimes in a franc and she returned me 90, keeping 10 centimes or two cents for the soup. I then went to an in a franc and she returned me 90, keeping 10 centimes or two cents for the soup. I then went to another quichet that opened into the kitchen and presented my check. Another robust ministering angel brought me a pewter three-pint bowl in a large sausaucer of the same metal, and as scrupulously neat and bright. The bowl was nearly full of the savory compound—I will not undertake to say what, not being an analytical critic or reporter on the culinary art—but I had the night before paid 60 centimes at the Hotel du Faucon for a far less rich and palatable soup, while in quantity it was equally deficient. There was enough however in the pewter bowl for a hearty dinner, and I have not yet fairly recovered from my astonishment at its abundance. All other customary dishes are supplied by this kitchen in the same way and at the same wonderfully cheap rates.

onstomary dishes are supplied by this kitchen in the same wav and at the same wonderfully cheap rates. My curiosity rising to a maximum, I soon discovered that this cooperative kitchen is in the habit of distributing an average of 18,000 rations per month, or 218,000 meals a year. So complete is the furnace and all the cooking apparatus that two female cooks do all this immense amount of cooking and serving with the help of two boys employed in the butcher's department, who are regularly detailed as waiters during the dinner hour. The range is a really ornamental as well as an economical affair. It is round, 3 feet high and 16 feet in diameter, with three large candrous, numerous bake-ovens, apertures for

mental as well as an economical anar. It is found, 3 feet high and 16 feet in diameter, with three large canddrous, numerous bake-ovens, apertures for smaller utensils, and only one fire in the centor. Tanks overhead supply water everywhere. It is a habit of the benevolent people of Lausanne to purchase large quantities of these checks and distribute them out to the needy, for by so doing there is no possibility of an abuse of charity. A 2-cent check is good for a bowl of soup, but nothing else.

I conceive such an establishment might be erected in the City of New-York for \$100,000, and, once in order, it would do more toward supplying the starving thousands than all the benevolent bureaus in the city. The actual cost of raw material for the kitchen is, generally speaking, not a whit higher than here. Wheat, rye, beef, pork, beans, fruits, are, when bought from the producer direct, fully as reasonable as at Lausanne. Labor is higher, but what is the labor of four persons, who, as is proved by this Coöperative Kitchen at Lausanne, can much more than furnish 216,000 ratious per annum. Such an institution would supply meals at less cost than any institution would supply meals at less cost than any than furnish 216,000 ratious per annum. Such an institution would supply meals at less cost than any family regulation, and four times cheaper than any restaurant, and will pay a fair profit.

EXTRAORDINARY PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

BERLIN, Sept. 10 .- Despite all that has occurred to impede the development of Cooperative Stores, they are multiplying in Germany to a surprising extent. and find marked favor among workmen. The report of M. Schultze Delitzsch on the results of the year 1868 proves it. According to this document, the number of these stores, which was 199 in 1866, 316 in 1867, increased in 1868 to 555. The statements of 75 show that they had 36,656 members, and transacted business to the amount of \$1,465,657 (gold). It is now seen that the development of the associations was arrested at the beginning because they had not strictly adhered to the English system: to buy and sell for the benefit of the consumers, dividing among them the profits according to the amount of their purchases. In the Prussian Provinces of Bradenburg, Silesia and Saxony, in the districts of the Saar, in Saxony, Lusace, Wurtemburg, and various provinces in Austria, provincial associations have commenced to organize and place themselves in relation with each other, in order to establish a general German Society. A meeting of the various North German societies will soon be held at Magdeburg. There is a new kind of associa-tion which also tends to multiply daily. These are associations for the purchase of seeds, commercial manures and implements, and belong specially to agriculture. Already there are 36 of this class in Rhenish Prussia. The number of societies for the purpose of supplying the raw material at wholesale prices, required by the members in their several trades, remains stationary, which is explained by the same reason as at first impeded the explained by the same reason as at first impeded the development of the store societies—that is, selling on credit. The report of M. Schultze Delitzsch mentions 87 cooperative labor societies. The workmen are being gradually convinced that, to establish one of these societies and have it succeed, it is necessary not only to have the capital requisite for the organization and management of the society until the sale of its products, but there must also be a knowledge